

# TRU

**TRUERE'D.** *adj.* [true and bred.] Of a right breed.  
Two of them I know to be as truebred cowards as ever turned back. *Shakespeare.*  
Bauble do you call him? he's a substantial truebred beast, bravely forehanded. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
**TRUEHEARTED.** *n. f.* [true and heart.] Honest; faithful.  
I have known no honest or truehearted man: fare thee well. *Shakespeare.*  
**TRUELOVE.** *n. f.* An herb, called *herba Paris*.  
**TRUELOVEKNOT.** *n. f.* [true, love, and knot.] Lines  
**TRUELOVERKNOT.** *n. f.* drawn through each other with many involutions, considered as the emblem of interwoven affection.  
I'll carve your name on barks of trees  
With trueloveknots, and flourishes,  
That shall infuse eternal spring. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
**TRUENESS.** *n. f.* [from true.] Sincerity; faithfulness.  
The even carriage between two factions proceedeth not always of moderation, but of a trueuess to a man's self, with end to make use of both. *Bacon's Essays.*  
**TRUEPENNY.** *n. f.* [true and penny.] A familiar phrase for an honest fellow.  
Say'st thou so? art thou there, truepenny?  
Come on. *Shakespeare.*  
**TRUEFFLE.** *n. f.* [truffe, truffe, French.]  
In Italy, the usual method for the finding of truffles, or subterraneous mushrooms, called by the Italians *tartufali*, and in Latin *tubera terrea*, is by tying a cord to the hind leg of a pig, and driving him, observing where he begins to root. *Ray.*  
**TRUG.** *n. f.* A hod for mortar. *Ainslie.*  
**TRULL.** *n. f.* [trulla, Italian.]  
1. A low whore; a vagrant strumpet.  
I'm sure, I fear'd the dauphin and his trull. *Shakespeare.*  
A trull who fits  
By the town wall, and for her living knits. *Dryden.*  
So Mævius, when he drain'd his skull,  
To celebrate some suburb trull;  
His families in order set,  
And ev'ry crambo he cou'd get;  
Before he could his poem close,  
The lovely nymph had lost her nose. *Swift.*  
2. It seems to have had first at least a neutral sense: a girl; a lass; a wench.  
Among the rest of all the route  
A passing proper lassie,  
A white-hair'd trull, of twenty years,  
Or neerer about there was:  
In stature passing all the rest,  
A gallant girl for hewe;  
To be compar'd with townish nymphs,  
So fair the was to viewe. *Twainville.*  
**TRULLY.** *adv.* [from true.]  
1. According to truth; not falsely; faithfully; honestly.  
They thought they might do it, not only willingly, because they loved him; and truly, because such indeed was the mind of the people; but safely, because she who ruled the king was agreed thereto. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
No untruth can avail the patron long; for things most truly are most behoovfully spoken. *Hooker.*  
Widow alone is truly fair. *Milton.*  
2. Really; without fallacy.  
Right reason is nothing else but the mind of man judging of things truly, and as they are in themselves. *South.*  
3. Exactly; justly.  
I have not undertaken it out of any wanton pleasure in mine own pen; nor truly without often pondering with myself beforehand what censures I might incur. *Wotton.*  
**TRUMP.** *n. f.* [trump, Dutch, and old Fr. *tromba*, Italian.]  
1. A trumpet; an instrument of warlike music.  
Whilst any trump did found, or drum truck up,  
His sword did ne'er leave striking in the field. *Shakespeare.*  
Yet first to those ychain'd in sleep,  
The wakeful trump of doom must thunder through the deep. *Milton.*  
I heard  
The neighing couriers and the soldiers cry,  
And founding trumpets that seem'd to tear the sky. *Dryden.*  
Beneath this tomb an infant lies,  
To earth whose body lent,  
Hereafter shall more glorious rise,  
But not more innocent.  
When the archangel's trump shall blow,  
And souls to bodies join,  
What crowds shall with their lives below  
Had been as short as thine. *Wesley.*  
2. [Corrupted from triumph. Latimer in a Christmas sermon, exhibited a game at cards, and made the ace of hearts triumph. Fox.] A winning card; a card that has particular privileges in a game.  
Him Basso follow'd, but his fate more hard,  
Gain'd but one trump and one plebeian card. *Pope.*

# TRU

Now her heart with pleasure jumps,  
She scarce remembers what is trump.  
3. To put to or upon the TRUMPS. To put to the last expedient.  
We are now put upon our last trump; the fox is earth'd, but I shall fend my two terriers in after him. *Dryden.*  
**TO TRUMP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To win with a trump card.  
2. To TRUMP up. [from *trumper*, Fr. to cheat.] To devise; to forge.  
**TRUMPERY.** *n. f.* [trumperie, French, a cheat.]  
1. Something fallaciously splendid; something of less value than it seems.  
The trumpery in my house bring hither,  
For state to catch these thieves. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
2. Falshood; empty talk.  
Breaking into parts the story of the creation, and delivering it over in a mystical sense, wrapping it up mixed with other their own trumpery, they have sought to obscure the truth thereof. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
3. Something of no value; trifles.  
Embrios and idiots, eremits and friars,  
White, black, and grey, with all their trumpery. *Milton.*  
Another cavity of the head was stuffed with biliousness, pricked dances, and other trumpery of the same nature. *Addison.*  
**TRUMPET.** *n. f.* [trumpette, French and Dutch.]  
1. An instrument of martial music founded by the breath.  
What's the business?  
That such a hideous trumpet calls to parley  
The sleepers of the house. *Shakespeare.*  
If any man of quality will maintain upon Edmund earl of Gloster, that he is a manifold traitor, let him appear by the third found of the trumpet. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
He blew  
His trumpet, heard in Oreb since perhaps  
When God descended, and perhaps once more  
To found at gen'ral doom. Th' angelick blast  
Filled all the regions. *Milton.*  
The last loud trumpet's wondrous sound  
Shall through the rending tombs rebound,  
And wake the nations under ground. *Reformation.*  
Things of deep sense we may in prose unfold,  
But they move more in lofty numbers told;  
By the loud trumpet which our courage aids,  
We learn that sound, as well as sense, persuades. *Waller.*  
The trumpet's loud clangor  
Excites us to arms,  
With shrill notes of anger,  
And mortal alarms. *Dryden.*  
Every man is the maker of his own fortune, and must be in some measure the trumpet of his fame. *Tatler.*  
No more the drum  
Provokes to arms, or trumpet's clangor shrill  
Affrights the wives. *Philips.*  
Let the loud trumpet found,  
Till the roofs all around,  
The shrill echoes rebound. *Pope.*  
2. In military stile, a trumpeter.  
He wisely desired, that a trumpet might be first sent for a pail.  
Among our forefathers, the enemy, when there was a king in the field, demanded by a trumpet in what part he relided, that they might avoid firing upon the royal pavilion. *Addison.*  
3. One who celebrates; one who praises.  
Glorious followers, who make themselves as trumpets of the commendation of those they follow, taint business for want of secrecy, and export honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon.*  
That great politician was pleased to have the greatest wit of those times in his interests, and to be the trumpet of his praises. *Dryden.*  
**TRUMPET-FLOWER.** *n. f.* [bignonia, Lat.] It hath a tubulous flower consisting of one leaf, which opens at top like two lips: these flowers are succeeded by pods, which are divided into two cells, and contain several winged seeds. *Miller.*  
**TO TRUMPET.** *v. a.* [trumpetter, Fr. from the noun.] To publish by found of trumpet; to proclaim.  
That I did love the Moor to live with him,  
My downright violence to form my fortunes  
May trumpet to the world. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Why so tart a favour  
To trumpet such good tidings?  
They went with found of trumpet; for they did nothing but publish and trumpet all the reproaches they could devise against the Irish. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
**TRUMPETER.** *n. f.* [from trumpet.]  
1. One who founds a trumpet.  
With brazen din blast you the city's ears,  
Make mingle with our rattling tabourines. *Shakespeare.*  
As they returned, a herald and trumpeter from the Scots overtook them. *Hayward.*  
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# TRU

Their men lie securely intrench'd in a cloud,  
And a trumpet hornet to battle sounds loud. *Dryden.*  
An army of trumpeters would give as great a strength as this confederacy of tongue warriors, who, like those military musicians, content themselves with animating their friends to battle. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 28.*  
2. One who proclaims, publishes, or denounces.  
Where there is an opinion to be created of virtue or greatness, these men are good trumpeters. *Bacon's Essays.*  
How came so many thousands to fight, and die in the same rebellion? why were they deceived into it by those spiritual trumpeters, who followed them with continual alarms of damnation if they did not venture life, fortune and all, in that which those impostors called the cause of God. *South.*  
3. A fish.  
**TRUMPET-TONGUED.** *adj.* [trumpet and tongue.] Having tongues vociferous as a trumpet.  
This Duncan's virtues  
Will plead, like angels, trumpet-tongued against  
The deep damnation of his taking off. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
**TO TRUNCATE.** *v. a.* [truncus, Lat.] To maim; to lop; to cut short.  
**TRUNCATION.** *n. f.* [from truncate.] The act of lopping or maiming.  
**TRUNCHEON.** *n. f.* [truncheon, French.]  
1. A short staff; a club; a cudgel.  
With his truncheon he so rudely stroke  
Cymoches twice, that twice him forc'd his foot revoke. *F. 2.*  
Set limb to limb, and thou art far the leller;  
Thy hand is but a finger to my fist;  
Thy leg is a stick compared with this truncheon. *Shakespeare.*  
The English flew divers of them with plummets of lead tied to a truncheon or staff by a cord. *Hoyward.*  
One with a broken truncheon deals his blows. *Dryden.*  
2. A staff of command.  
The hand of Mars  
Beckon'd with fiery truncheon my retire. *Shakespeare.*  
No ceremony that to great ones 'longs,  
The marshal's truncheon, nor the judge's robe,  
Become them with one half so good a grace,  
As mercy does. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*  
**TO TRUNCHEON.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a truncheon.  
Captain, thou abominable cheater! If captains were of my mind, they would truncheon you out of taking their names upon you before you earn'd them. *Shakespeare.*  
**TRUNCHEONEER.** *n. f.* [from truncheon.] One armed with a truncheon.  
I mist the meteor once, and hit that woman, who cried out, chills! when I might see from far some forty truncheoneers draw to her succour. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
**TO TRUNDLE.** *v. n.* [trondeler, Picard French; trunsel, a Saxon.] To roll; to bowl along.  
In the four first it is heaved up by several spondees intermixed with proper breathing places, and at last trundles down in a continued line of dactyls. *Addison's Spectator, No. 253.*  
**TRUNDLE.** *n. f.* [trunsel, Saxon.] Any round rolling thing.  
**TRUNDLE-TAIL.** *n. f.* Round tail.  
Avant you curs!  
Hound or spaniel, brache or hym,  
Or bobtail tike, or trundle-tail. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
**TRUNK.** *n. f.* [truncus, Lat. trunc, Fr.]  
1. The body of a tree.  
He was  
The ivy, which had hid his princely trunk,  
And suckt my verdure out on't. *Shakespeare.*  
About the mossy trunk I wound me soon;  
For high from ground the branches would require  
Thy utmost reach. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*  
Creeping 'twixt 'em all, the mantling vine  
Does round their trunks her purple clusters twine. *Dryden.*  
Some of the largest trees have seeds no bigger than some diminutive plants, and yet every seed is a perfect plant with a trunk, branches, and leaves, inclosed in a shell. *Bentley.*  
2. The body without the limbs of an animal.  
The charm and venom which they drunk,  
Their blood with secret filth infected hath,  
Being diffused through the senseless trunk. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
Thou bring'st me happiness and peace, son John;  
But health, alack, with youthful wings is flown  
From this bare, wither'd trunk. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
3. The main body of any thing.  
The large trunks of the veins discharge the fluent blood into the next adjacent trunk, and so on to the heart. *Ray.*  
4. [Trunc, French.] A chest for cloaths; a small chest commonly lined with paper.  
Neither press, coffer, chest, trunk, well, vault, but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of such places. *Shakespeare.*  
Some odd fantastick lord would fain  
Carry in trunks, and all my drudgery do. *Dryden.*  
Where a young man learned to dance, there happened to stand an old trunk in the room, the idea of which had so mixed itself with the turns of all his dances, that, though

# TRU

he could dance excellently well, yet it was only whilst that trunk was there; nor could he perform well in any other place, unless that, or some such other trunk, had its due position in the room. *Locke.*  
Your poem sunk,  
And sent in quires to line a trunk:  
If still you be dispos'd to rhyme,  
Go try your hand a second time. *Swift.*  
5. [Trumpe, Fr.] The proboscis of an elephant, or other animal.  
Leviathan that at his gills  
Draws in, and at his trunk spouts out a sea. *Milton.*  
When elephant 'gainst elephant did rear  
His trunk, and castles jostled in the air,  
My sword thy way to victory had shown. *Dryden.*  
6. A long tube through which pellets of clay are blown.  
In rolls of parchment trunks, the mouth being laid to the one end and the ear to the other, the sound is heard much farther than in the open air. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
In a shooting trunk, the longer it is to a certain limit, the swifter and more forcibly the air drives the pellet. *Ray.*  
**TO TRUNK.** *v. a.* [truncus, Lat.] To truncate; to maim; to lop. Obsolete.  
Large streams of blood out of the trunked stock  
Forth gush'd, like water streams from riven rock. *Fairy Queen.*  
**TRUNKED.** *adj.* [from trunk.] Having a trunk.  
She is thick set with strong and well trunked trees. *Hoyward.*  
**TRUNK-HOSE.** *n. f.* [trunk and hose.] Large breeches formerly worn.  
The short trunk-hose shall show thy foot and knee  
Licentious, and to common eye-sight free;  
And with a bolder stride, and looser air,  
Mingl'd with men, a man thou must appear. *Prior.*  
**TRUNNIONS.** *n. f.* [trunions, Fr.] The knobs or bunchings of a gun, that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage. *Bailey.*  
**TRUSTION.** *n. f.* [trudo, Lat.] The act of thrusting or pushing.  
By attraction we do not understand drawing, pumping, sucking, which is really pullion and trustion. *Bentley.*  
**TRUSS.** *n. f.* [trousse, Fr.]  
1. A bandage by which ruptures are restrained from lapsing.  
A hernia would succeed, and the patient be put to the trouble of wearing a truss. *Wigman's Surgery.*  
2. Bundle; any thing thrust close together.  
All as a poor pedler he did wend,  
Bearing a truss of trifles at his back,  
As belles and babies, and glasses in his packe. *Spenser.*  
The rebels first won the plain at the hill's foot by assault, and then the even ground on the top, by carrying up great trusses of hay before them, to dead their shot. *Carw.*  
An ass was willing for a mouthful of fresh grass to knap upon, in exchange for a heartless truss of straw. *L'Estrange.*  
The fair one devoured a truss of fallet, and drunk a full bottle to her share. *Addison's Spectator, No. 410.*  
3. Trusse; breeches. Obsolete.  
**TO TRUSS.** *v. a.* [troussier, French.] To pack up close together.  
What in most English writers useth to be loose and unright, in this author, is well grounded, finely framed, and strongly trussed up together. *Spenser.*  
Some of them send the scriptures before, truss up bag and baggage, make themselves in a readiness, that they may fly from city to city. *Hooker, b. ii.*  
You might have trusted him and all his apparel into an celskin. *Shakespeare's Henry IV, p. iii.*  
**TRUST.** *n. f.* [traust, Runick.]  
1. Confidence; reliance on another.  
What a fool is honesty! and trust, his sworn brother, a very simple gentleman. *Shakespeare.*  
My misfortunes may be of use to credulous maids, never to put too much trust in deceitful men. *Swift.*  
2. Charge received in confidence.  
In my wretched case 'twill be more just  
Not to have promis'd, than deceive your trust. *Dryden.*  
His trust was with th' eternal to be deemed  
Equal in strength. *Milton.*  
3. Confident opinion of any event.  
4. Credit given without examination.  
Most take things upon trust, and misemploy their assent by lazily enslaving their minds to the dictates of others. *Locke.*  
5. Credit without payment.  
Ev'n such is time, who takes on trust  
Our youth, our joys, our all we have,  
And pays us but with age and dust. *Raleigh.*  
6. Something committed to one's faith.  
They cannot see all with their own eyes; they must commit many great trusts to their ministers. *Bacon.*  
Thou sooner  
Temptation found'st, or over potent charms,  
To violate the sacred trust of silence  
Deposited within thee. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
7. Deposit; something committed to charge, of which an account must be given.  
Although the advantages one man possesseth more than another, may be called his property with respect to other men, yet with respect to God they are only a trust. *Swift.*  
8. Fidelity;